## MR BANGS'S ARGUMENT.

THE LIBERTY IN PLASTERING STATUES. SEVARDENT MISLED BY GENERAL DI CESNOLA-

THE LONDON TRANSACTIONS. Mr. Bangs resumed his argument for the plaintiff in the Feuardent-di Cesnola case yesterday morning. The court-room was not so well filled as on the previous day. The speaker's voice was much clearer and stronger and he proceeded in a much more animated and vigorous style than that with which he had begun. As the court had made it known that the jury would not be charged until te-day. Mr. Bangs said he would break his pledge and extend his argument into the afternoon, a promise which he diligently made good. His address may be outlined as follows:

address may be outlined as follows:

Early in the trial, we were frequently asked why we did not prove fraudulent alterations, and in doing this my learned brother sought simply to disparage the testimony. The truth is we have stuck to fraudulent restorations all the time. In the eye of the law a fraud is committed where it is ought to conceal the truth. In making those repairs there has certainly been the largest liberty in plastering observed. It has been used not only to put together, but to fill out, and in cases where the resulting outline may or may not be right. This is a system of restoration and it has been systematically pursued. My client has been misrepresented about his pretentions to elearning. He did not do himself justice when he described himself in The Art Amaisur article as a dealer and not as savant. He could not be one without being something to the other. There were witnesses on the other side who proclaimed themselves men of learning without the plush that stole over my client's face when he modestly referred to his own qualifications. He knows whether or not that little figure which was submitted to Mr. Prime, Mr. Calverly and Mr. Thompson is of stone or cement—the one which Mr. Choate designated with becoming reserve as a decay and wondered if they were manufactured at No. 30 Lafayette place. They are, and if Mr. Choate has a quarter in his pocketific can get one.

The wash was used with the knowledge that it would

are, and if Mr. Choate has a quarter it his peccesses.

The wash was used with the knowledge that it would deceive. Newton says the application of paint or coloring matter to an object destroys its archaeological value. General di Cesnola said that it was applied to make the various satues look entire. It was employed to arrest disintegration. Is not that reason disintegrated in your mind! The satues have been lifted and bamped about here and you have observed no disintegration. Other museums stick pieces together and leave them so. It is when you—the public—are allowed to put A. B. C. together that the intellect is stimulated and education unorpresses.

when you—the public—are allowed to make and education progresses.

Referring to the Venus, Mr. Bangs contended that Mr. Feuardeut had a right to be surprised when the infiror was first discoverd by him, and referring to an ofter of Mr. Choate's to the foreman, of No. 86, at the end of the trial, remarked upon the strange figure Mr. Davis would cut parading his acquisition as he proceeded in one direction, Mr. Choate walking away in a different direction, Mr. Choate walking away in a different direction with the Venus clasped in his arms. Mr. Bangs claimed that he had not builted Mr. Branan but had treated him with respect. He had come to court, according to the speaker, to testify to what General di Cesnola had told him. He would not sit down. He must stand and testify from an cievation. He spoke as though he were addressing one of his girl's schools. His scientific language was overwhelmingly unintelligible and Mr. Bangs participated in the awe which he had seen spreading over the jury. Mr. Braman had said that he was never in Cyprus and he which to withdraw what he had sworn to upon hormation furnished by General di Cesnola. Mr. Bangs hoped he would get over his stomach ache, and dismissed the subject with the statement that he was "that man who had, after being schooled by General di Cesnola, come to the stand and sworz to what he had been told."

THE ARTICLE IN THE ART AMATEUR. Mr. Bangs told the jury that if they attempted to decide the question whether or not The Art Amateur article was true, that he would take charge of any messages for their wives and children. If they persisted in such a purpose, he prophesied that they would be ultimately carried to the Museum as illustrations of the modern work of modern lawyers.

When you were harangued by Mr. Ward, during your visit to the Museum, in the absence of court and

When you were harangued by Mr. Ward, during your visit to the Museaun, in the absence of court and counsel.

Mr. Choate—Who told you that ?

Mr. Bangs—Mr. Oudin did. And you went through the Museaun, did you decide whether or not you inlight criticise what you dound there without incurring the risk of an accusation that you are thieves and hars.

Mr. Bangs accounted for the growth of the charges concerning the Egyptian warrior by saying that Fenardent first encountered difficulties in the formation of an exact judgment. He excused the publication of card No. 1 by alleging that, although Fenardent had withdrawn his charge as to the hand in the priest, No. 22, the committee had gone too far in pronouncing it part of the solid stone. And this led to the discussion of the torn photograph. Mr. Bangs sought to establish the proposition by the Pach correspondence that General di Cesnola had sont for the negatives, had received 103 and had returned only 102 and therefore it is possible that he had suppressed the other. General di Cesnola had sont for the negative and received 103 and had returned only 102 and therefore it is possible that he had suppressed the other. General di Cesnola was a broken piece of glass. The jury certainly would acquit the minitelligent Dutchman [Henkel], who was the messenger on this occasion, of stealing the negative Mr. Bangs put all the responsibility for beginning the controversy on his client. But what had its course been't The young man Savage had been mislead by General di Cesnola and he was sorry he had been so. General di Cesnola had taught the undroted Dutchman to withhold the truth, and he persuaded the young man Fenarden't to join in a piece of deceit—the double bill. He was like the serpent tempting Eve. But he couldn't get Fenardent to join in a piece of deceit—the double bill. He was like the Berpent tempting Eve. But he couldn't get Fenardent to glone had been so the other and that General di Cesnola's are not.

Mr. Bangs—well, Savage says that Mr. Ripley was employed by Gene

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess Mr. Bangs proceeded rapidly with his argument and concluded at 4 o'clock. In resuming, he referred to the accusation which Mr. Choate had made that a conspiracy had been proved between Henkel and Alley, whom he incidentally described at this point as untaught and ignorant people, who became easily confused on cross-examination as to trivial and unimportant matters. He said that they had no motive for such a conspiracy and no end to gain save instant dismissal from the employment of the Museum. In response to the criticisms that had been passed upon the method in which Fennydent had obtained the photograph of the priest with the hand and patern off, Mr. Bangs said that the proof was of his having encountered in a casual visit to Washington, dictated without doubt by a chance Providence. He went to the Corcoran Art Gallery in pursuance of his cuitivated tastes and there the evidence of General di Cesnola's falsity had spring up before his eyes like a veritable light from Heaven. If Fenandent had followed up this discovery with too much andor, Mr. Bangs wished it to understood that when the coansel on the other side had pleaded provocation and privilege in the publication concerning the base alleged to be stolen, that he had at the same time withdrawn all charge of malice upon Fenandent for building up his proof in the exact fashion in which he did it. Mr. Bangs referred to the contradictions which he says exists in General di Cesnola's statements as to the places where various statues were discovered, and proceeded to defend the charge of Mr. Fenandent that there is not one genuine monument of antiquity, or No. 39. He dilated on Aphrodite and Eros and enlarged on the ract that Mr. Choate had declared that Eros looked more like a frog than anything false. He said that Mr. Fenandent's publications had been based on the Hitchcock article and on Mr. Taylor's paper published as an appendix to Cesnola's "Cyprus." And these were afterward proved to contain misstatements of fact.

THE TRANSACTIONS IN LONDON. referred to the accusation which Mr. Choate had made that a conspiracy had been proved between Henkel and

THE TRANSACTIONS IN LONDON.

Before passing on to the subject of the London transactions, Mr. Bangs remarked that the true story of them ras a question between the parties in the case, and in was a question between the parties in the case, and in connection with this matter he desired to review General Gi Cemola's claims on credulity. He referred again to the defendant's assumption of the title of General, reverted once more to his asking for a ship of war to transport his collection, which the Secretary of the Treasury had no right to give him, spoke of the story of the burned papers, the fact that he had said his interview with the clider Feunrdent was in Paris, when it was in London, and dwelt on a number of other discrepancies and alleged discrepancies in the testimony of the defendant. Said Mr. Bangs:

At one time he declared that he wrote his book in London, at another time in Cyprus.

Mr. Choate—Where did you learn that !

Mr. Bangs—I got it from my associate. He has got all those things.

Mr. Bangs—I got it from my associate. He has got all those things.

Mr. Choate—I would like to see it.

General di Cesnola—sotta voce—I did not say so.

Mr. Bangs—tpoining)—You keep quiet.

Mr. Oudin looked for the alleged statement but did not produce it, and Mr. Bangs concluded his introduction to the London transactions by asking God to save him from such anoher witness.

Mr. Bangs went into the minutest details with reference to the dealings between the parties in London, argued that the proved facts bore out Fenardent's story, contended for the genuineness of the ledger, whose character Mr. Choate had called into question, and sought to establish important discrepancies in the statements of General di Cesnola. As to the double bill, he explained that the young man Fenardent had, indeed, been persuaded by this tempter to join in a scheme of petty deceit, from which he was to derive no profit whatever. But it was the rule to ercuss the seduced and punish he seducer.

whatever. But it was the rate to excuse the seduced and punish he seducer.

"You have been told that we do not want a verdict" concluded Mr. Bangs. "We do want one. If you do not think that this man is a proved impostor, you will give is a nominal verdict. If you wish to encourage the instruction of the public, you will give him not only though to punish this defendant but to compensate himself. Good bye."
The judge will charge the jury this morning. He will he judge will charge the jury this morning. He will upy two hours in doing so.

CIVIL NOTES.

The De Meli divorce suit came to an end at p. m. yesterday. Mr. McClure concluded his eleven ent in behalf of Mr. De Meli at 12 o'clock, and John E. Parsons consumed the rest of the day in umming up Mrs. De Mell's side of the issue. He declared

that the testimony showed Mr. De Meli to be a petty tyrant, and that Mrs. De Meli's flight was her sole escape from a life of wretchedness. Justice Ramsey reserved his

Benjamin F. Dunning, of No. 67 Wall-st., was appointed referee by Judge Van Hoesen resterday to hear the remaining testimony in the suit of Mrs. Lydia C. Cocks against Cassins H. Read and Dr. Gustave E. Suss-dorf for damages for the loss of the services of her daugh-ter, Clara Totten.

THE TOWNSEND LIBEL CASE. TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

THE DEFENDANT AND SEVERAL OTHER WITNESSES BEARD.

The court room in which the case of Hart against Townsend is being tried was filled with counsel, witnesses and newspaper-men yesterday morning when the case was resumed. George W. Elliot was the first witness for the defence. He testified that in June, 1883, he was at the hedd of the publishing department of H. H. Warner, & Co., of Rochester. He called at the Truth office to see about some paragraphs which had been printed in that paper derogatory to the business of Warner & Co. An effort was made to prove the character of the articles. but Mr. Newcombe objected and the objection was sustained. Mr. Elliot continued:

sustained. Mr. Elliot continued:

I saw the cashler of Truth a Mr. Clark, and presented to him the paragraphs which had been taken from Truth. After a long conversation I discovered that there was a disputed bill of between \$40 and \$60 between Truth and Warner & Company. I promised Clark that I would try to get the account adjusted and get a new advertising contract if the publication of the paragraphs was not renewed. I never heard of any further attacks. Thomas H. Ryan, the general advertising agent of the Long Island Railroad, testified that he had been connected with the Manhattan Beach Eallroad, which is now

Long Island Railroad, testified that he had been connected with the Manhattan Beach Eaflroad, which is now a branch of the Long Island road, since 1879. He said:

About the beginning of the season of 1881 I went to Truth and asked their rates of advertising. The rates were unsatisfactory. I was afterward informed that Mr. Hart would like to see me. He asked if I intended to give him an advertisement. I told him I would not unless I got special rates. He then said: "I guess I can make more out of you by going for you on the sewerage question."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND'S TESTIMONY, George Alfred Townsend, the defendant, was the next witness called. He testified that he had been actively engaged as a journalist, correspondent and author for about

enty Tour years. "Were you arrested in this case ?" asked John D. Town-"Objected to," said Mr. Newcombe, jumping to his feet.

"I propose to show," continued Mr. Townsend, "that this gentieman has been materially injured by the plain-"I must object to these constant statements as to what

you are going to prove," responded Mr. Newcombe testily.

The objection was sustained.

The objection was sustained.

Q.—What was your connection with The Cincinnati Enquirer about November 13, 1880, the time that this article appeared? A.—I was a news and editorial correspondent. I sent a dispatch to them nearly every day. I was engaced to supply the paper with the leading topics of news.

Q.—Did you write the article in question? A.—I did. It was in my line of duty, and I had no other motive in writing it.

Q.—What caused you to write the letter? A.—I wrote it because the Morey-Garrield letter was the leading topic of the day.

it because the Morcy-Garneld letter was the leading topic of the day.

Q-Did you believe the statements in it to be true I A.—I did not state anything in it that I did not believe to be true. I wouldn't be willing to swear to anything in the letter, however.

Q.—Where did you get your information in regard to the statements made! A.—Largely from the daily papers; partly from other sources.

Q.—Have you ever been sued for libel before! A.—Never except once in Washington for striking a man. I was discharged at once on my own recognizance.

The witness further stated that he bad never seen Hart of the time the article was written, and had no lil feeling

at the time the article was written, and had no ill feeling

toward him.

toward him.

Q.—At the time the article was written had you seen what purported to be the fac-simile of the Garfield-Morey letter? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you seen a denial of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you noticed subsequent to the publication of the denial a systematic effort on the part of Pruh to keep the impression alive in the public mind that it was genuine? A.—Yes, sir.

In the cross-examination Mr. Townsend said:

In the cross-examination Mr. Townsend said:

I was not thrashed by a man named Harrison. A young man'struck me in the face in the Glasy House one night, but got away before I could retailate. It may have been on account of an article published in The Philadelphia Times in reference to a lady going under the name of Harrison. I had no unkind feelings toward Mr. Hart. I did not know him at all.

Mr. Newcombe introduced in evidence an article from

The Philadelphia Times of October, 1883, containing a the Phenosephia lines of October, 1883, containing a scathing denunciation of Mr. Hart.
The witness said that the article in The Cincinnati Enquirer was sent by telegraph on November 12. He fixed his income at between \$6,000 and \$9,000 are a really

a year.

On the re-direct examination Counsellor Townsend read extracts from Truch attacking George Alfred Townsend, and went into an examination as to the source of the information that was printed in The Philadelphia Times.

A LETTER FROM HOWE AND HUMMEL. After recess, George D. Roberts, a speculator, who is interested in the Postal Telegraph Company, testified that he had been introduced to Mr. Hart, and requested to give him some information in regard to Western mines. Mr. Hart introduced him to Mr. Pratt, who is now manof the mines about which information had been given de clined invalue, and he received a letter from Howe & Hummel, which was put in evidence. It stated that un-less he (Roberts settled a claim which Hart had against him an action would be immediately instituted against him for conspiracy by Howe & Hummel for Hart. Mr. Roberts said: "I knew nothing of any claim that Hart had against me, and this letter of Howe & Hummel was the first information that I had of such claim."

Immediately after receipt of the letter Pratt came in and Roberts demanded an explanation. Pratt said that Hart had invested in the mining stock and lost by it, and that unless Roberts made good to Hart something like \$8,900, Trufk would attack him. He declined to make

\$8,000, Truth would attack him. He declined to make the loss good and was attacked by Truth, though no suit was brought. John D. Townsend read articles from Truth attacking Mr. Roberts.

In the cross-examination Mr. Newcombe endeavored to break the force of Mr. Roberts's testimony by going into the history of unsuccessful mining and other ventures in which he had been engaged. Mr. Roberts stated that Messrs. Erhardt and Jewett had left the directory of the Postal Telegraph Company because they did not choose to put up the necessary amount of capital.

In the re-direct examination Mr. Roberts stated that none of the companies in which he had been interested had ever lost property or standing by any act of his.

BYRNE'S RELATIONS WITH HART.

Charles A. Byrne testified that he had been associated

Charles A. Eyrne testified that he had been associated with Hart in the publication of Truth. He was absent at the time the Morey letter was published. He said: "I complained of the publication and demanded to know where the letter came from. Mr. Hart said that he

where the letter came from. Mr. Hart said that he had got it under the seal of masonic secreey and could not tell me, but he was certain it was all right. I wrote a letter to Hart telling him that I was dissatisfied with his management of the paper, and demanding to be consulted on all editorial topics. I had been sick for some time and when I got up flad a notification that there was a warrant against me for a libel published in Trath of which I knew nothing."

Q.—What was the conduct of the paper before you left it? A.—At first I was the editor and there was no interference. Then Hart made suggestions which afterward became dictations. He then began to write short articles attacking people. I objected to this course, sometimes by passing the point of a pencil through the articles which created discord and unpleasantness and sometimes by word of month. The substance of my remarks to flant was that the articles he wrote vulgarized the paper.

Q.—Did the paper, so far as you know, experience any depreciation in circulation immediately after the publication of the letter in The Cincianati Enquirer? A.—There was a constant depreciation from a few days before cleetion.

"I now offer in evidence," said Lawyer Townsend,

copies of the indistment, conviction and entence of William F. Howe, with two or three others. The indictment is dated in 1857 in the Court of Sessions Bench, Townside. dated in 1857 in the Court of Sessions Bench, Townside. It is for subornation of periury."

"I object to the admission of these papers," said Mr. Newcombe, "on the grounds that they are irregular, immaterial and scandaious. They describe a person of a name other than that of the lawyer of this city." The objection was sustained and an exception taken.

"I now offer another indictment and conviction of William F. Howe, dated 1857, for selling obscene literature in the streets of London," said Mr. Townsend. It was objected to and excluded on the same grounds.

Samuel G. Barnard was next put on the stand to prove that William F. Howe, of Howe & Hummel, was the person named in the paper offered, but the evidence was excluded.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Jan. 31 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day, Chief Justice the Hon. William C. Euger and asso-ciates present, the following business was transacted: No. 736—The People, respondent, agt. Theodore Hoffman, appellant. Submitted. appellant. Submitted. So. 82—Fartin Ball, executor, respondent, agt. Russell P. Biddle, commissioner, appellant. Arguet.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Jan. 31.—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as fol

No. 1138—Augustine R. McDonald, appellant, agt. Charles Hovey and others. Argument concluded. No. 237—Eurus Wapies, appellant, agt. the United States. 238-Thomas William Clarke, appellant, agt. John John-

COURT CALENDARS-FEBRUARY 1. SUFRIME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 11, 25, 37, 42, 53, 56, 100, 104, 105, 106, 107, 121, 122, 124, 192, 216, 244, 264, 276, 277, 283, 288, 293, 294, 301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309 SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM-Davis, C. J.: Brady and

Daniels, JJ.—Nos. 98, 99, 100, 102, 29, 36, 37, 40, 43, 56, 68, 78, 88, 101. 75. 88. [01.]

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.—Before Van Brunt, J.—
Nos. 317, 366, 93, 323, 340, 353, 35, 8, 190, 186, 230, 252, 54, 167, 140, 141, 74, 89, 151, 142.

SUPREME COURT-CHCUIT.—PART II.—Before Lawrence, J.—
No. 1226.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.—PART III.—Before Van Vorst, J.—Case on —Hart agt. Townsend. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.—PART III.—Before lionobne, J.—
Nos. 2088, 2587, 2311, 2326, 2327, 2318, 1100. Inquest. No. 1766.

6. URBOGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Motion calendar, a.m. Contested wills of Lawrence Carey, 11 a.m.; Mary SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Ingraham, 1.—No SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Ingraham, 2.—No 12. day calendar.
COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TREM-Before Daly, J.-No. 12.
COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TREM-PART L-Adjourned for the

A DAY OBSCURED BY DISMAL FOG.

The city was not a pleasant place to dwell in yesterday. There was too much disagreeableweather about The atmosphere was saturated with moisture, and most of the day there was enough mist to make it dismal even for those who could stay at home. The lowering clouds looked as if they might come down in rain at any moment. The thousands of unfortunate beings who had to go out of doors carried unbrellas all day without the satisfaction of using them. The mercury in the thermometers stood well up above the freezing point and kept creeping alowly higher as the day advanced. The warmth and moisture transformed the piles of dirty snow and ice in the streets into muddy rivulets that filled the gutters and stood in unlovely pools at the street corners and in the frequent depressions in the pavements. The thermometer made this rising reo and for itself: 9 a. m., 41°; 12 m., 42°; 3:30 p. m., 42°; 6 p. m., 43°. There was not enough mist to impede navigation on the rivers, nor to make extra precantions against collisions on the elevated roads necessary. Toward evening the mist thickened considerably, and increased the travel across the Bridge to Brooklyn on the footway, as many people feared that the ferries would be delayed.

The day was clear or fair in the Northwest, and at Boston, Rochester, Pittaburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, 8t. Louis and Omaha. The thermometer show a rise in temperature of 11° at Philadelphia, 11° at Albany, 13° at Boston, and many degrees in the extreme Northwest. But the mercury fell at Buffalo 10°, Detroit 19°, Cleveland 14°, Chicago 6°, Indianapolis 17°, Louisville 31°, and Nashville 4°. this rising ree rd for itself: 9 a. m., 41°; 12 m., 42°; 3:30

PROVISIONS ACTIVE IN CHICAGO. EXTENSIVE BUT PUZZLING SALES-WHEAT AND CORN

WEAK.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Jan. 31 .- The feature of to-day's trading has been enormous selling of provisions by "Nat" Jones. Pork opened at an advance of 15 cents a barrel, and this big scalper began to sell the property at \$16 60 for May. He offered, it is reckoned, 15,000 barrels, and for May. He offered, it is recanned the constitution of all sizes. The price of the product advanced still, and at \$16.65 Jones offered another big lot, this time refusing to sell except in 1,000-barrel lots. He got rid of 10,000 barrels. Robert Warren took one lot of 4,000 barrels,

Armour 3,000 barrels, and Singer and other big traders the rest. Still the figures advanced. At \$16 6719 the seller put out another line, larger than any of the others. It is figured that he sold up-stairs, between 9:30 and 1 o'clock, according as different people figure it, all the way from 40,000 to 70,000 barrels of pork, and in the neighborhood of 20,000 tierces of lard. On the call he continued the same tactics, selling indiscrimi-nately, and giving Henry Warner a single block of 10,000 barrels at \$16 50 for June, and offering another 10,000 barrels at \$16 60 for July.

There are a variety of opinions as to why these sales are made, and as to the principals to whom they went down. Some people are inclined to believe that Kent & Armour ordered the sales, and that the fact that both Armour and Singer bought was only a blind. The best opinion, however, is that the sales were for the account of Jones and Ream. It is figured that both have been largely short of provisions all the way up from prices a good deal lower than those now ruling and that both have been heavy losers. Yesterday both Jones and Ream bought enormously at \$16.522. The sales to-day are believed to be the old "shorts" put out again at higher figures. These big concentrated sales broke the price of product down considerably. The big London failure, which was received here toward the call

London failure, which was received here toward the call time, helped along the decline. May pork sold to-day as high as \$16.70. It closed at \$16.45. May lard sold as high as \$9.50, but closed at \$9.30.

This decline was suffered, too, in spite of the fact that there were not 15,000 hors at the yards, and prices there were 10.815 cents per hundred higher. At the bank to-night it is said that the deliveries of pork and lard will be liberal to-morrow. Of ribs they will be sparing.

lard will be liberal to morrow. Of ribs they will be sparing.

Everything indicated last night a sharp advance in prices his morning. The bulls in provisions were at first not disappointed, but the buyers of grain at last night's figures are now all out of pocket. The receipts of wheat were small, but the cables were lower and New-York was weak. Worse than all, there were apparently a good many more sellers than buyers. Perhaps the January thaw, which had begun to cut afigure along with the other bull arguments, had blown away over night. That nothing appeared this morning from the Onio rivers which were to overflow their banks had something to do with the decline. At any rate, wheat was dull and lower. There was very little life about the pit, and one did not have to go upon the floor to find this out. The figures sent over the tape indicated it. The May option started at 98% cents, last night's close, and after a whole foremon's wranging, bidding and offering, buying and selling, dropped a cent. The decline over this ground was not steady. The one-eighths were added and subtracted with provoking irregularity. At the close May stopped at 97% 2005 cents.

There were 335 cars of corn received, and 143 graded No. 2. "Suppose," says a trader, "that we admit that all the carry which is arriving now was started to catch

at 97% 208 cents.

There were 335 cars of corn received, and 143 graded No. 2. "Suppose," says a trader, "that we admit that all the corn which is arriving now was started to catch the Johnary advance, and that the cars which started six weeks ago are only arriving now. This does not explain the magnificent quality of the corn. Last year there were received in the month of January 9.123 cars of corn. Of this number 1,822, or less than twenty per cent, graded No. 2. Last January Handy ran the price of corn to above 70 cents. This year the sturges ellque ran it by to only 64 cents, and kept it there scarcely longer than a minute. There was greater incentive last year for a careful inspection of corn than there has been this; but of the corn arriving this year, nearly fifty per cent graded during the whole month No. 2. I don't understand it at all except upon the theory that a great blunder has been made by the feliows who have figured this out a small and bad crop. It is to my mind 100 per cent better, and the figures so far show it, than last year's," May corn closed at 57 bc. The visible supply figures had no influence on the market to-day.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31. Compared with a year ago the monthly report of development work in the oil regions this month is unfavorable. Compared with January, 1882, it shows a heavy decrease in development work and a new produc-tion 50 per cent lower. The report shows a decline of 47 in the number of wells completed from December, of 33 in the number of wells drilling, and of 21 to the number of rigs up and building. There is a decline in the daily average of new production of 53 barrels, although the average per well is increased 2 1-5 barrels. A comparison with January, 1883, reflects an increase of 201 in wells completed, 169 in wells drilling and 34 in rigs up and building, while the new production is higher by 366 barrels. The following table gives the figures for the dates indicated.

Jan. '82, Jan. '83, Dec. '83, Jan. '84. to-day at \$1 124. In spite of large sales to realize profits there was no decided weakness developed until near the close. At about 3:30 p. m. prices touched \$1 124, but from then on there was a free selling movement which carried the market down to \$1 104. The market was apparently weak at the close. The range of prices and the total dealings were as fol-

Pinal
Sales, barrels. 6,818,000 4,586,000
Clearances yesterday, barrels 10,580,000 7,411,000
The clearances elsewhere were: Oil City, 13,022,000;
Bradford, 8,424,000; Pittsburg, 8,046,000 barrels.
The foreign market for refined oil was a shade easter in
Bremen and Autworp. Here quotations are unchanged,

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS. EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—Provisions—Bacon—Cumberland Cut.
30s. 6d.; Long Clear Middles. 43s. 6d.; Short Clear Middles,
44s.; Short Ribs. 47s. 6d.; Short Clear Middles,
per cwt. Recf. sitaly at 95s. 6d. for extra Indian Mess,
17ime Mess, 6ss. Pork—Prime Mess, Eastern, 77s. Western,
67s. Lard—American, 49s. 6d.; Prime Western, 45s. Western,
67s. Lard—American, 49s. 6d.; Prime Western, 45s.
Butter, 105s. per cwt. for finest United States. Cheese—American Cooleo, 69s. 6d. Wheat—Red Western, 29s.
7s. 18s. 38s. 5d.; Red Winter, 8s. 3d. per certage at 36s.
Butter, 105s. per cwt. for finest United States. Cheese—American Cooleo, 69s. 6d. Wheat—Red Western, 29ring,
7s. 18s. 3d.; Red Winter, 8s. 3d. per certage at 3d.
7s. 1d.; New Western Winter, 8s. 3d. per cwt. Turpentine,
7s. 1d.; New Western Winter, 8s. 3d. per cwt.
26s. 0d.; do., at London, 23s. 5d. per cwt. Refined Petroleum, 7sd. per gallon. Cover Seed—American Red, 48s. 3d.
7ss. 1d.; Pale, 9s. 3d.1s.
LONDOX, Jan. 31.—Produced, 3d.3s 3d. 5d. per quarter. Refined
Petroleum, 6sd. 3d. 7sd. 3d. 3d. 5d. per quarter. Refined
Petroleum, 6sd. 3d. 7sd. 3d. 3d. 5d. per quarter. Refined
Petroleum, 6sd. 3d. 7sd. per gallon. Spirits of Turpentine,
25s. 3d. per cwt. Frovisions—Lard, 45s. per cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal pulveriring 96s. and 17s. 6d. 3d.8s 6d. for Cuba Muscovado fair refining adox 11s. Frovisions—Lard, 45s. per cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal pulveriring 96s. and 17s. 6d. 3d.8s. 6d. for Cuba Muscovado fair refining adox 11s. francs per 100 klos.

Birman, Jan. 31.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 45 marks per
100 fb.

HANDURG, Jan. 31.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 58 francs 25 centimes per 50 kilos.

REAL ESTATE.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1884. The following saics were made at the Exchange 1 5-story brick building, with lot, No 25 Cliff-st, w s, 87.2 s of Fullen-st, lot 25 38 130.1; W S Wright 1 lot, No 249 Water-st, s, 122.8 w of James st, 172 75.2; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co. 20 acres of land on 205th-st, 180 ft w of Ridge-ave, 24th Ward; Affred J Taylor. THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JANUARY 31, 1884.

THE GENERAL LIST.

6 41	Actual Sales				Closing prices.		Character	
Nami.	Op'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.	
St L& Pitte	10	10	10	10	912	9%	300	
do. pref	30 55	30	+521.	537	537	204	6.300	
	202	542.	5319	5312	1000	53%	2,900	
ent of N J	871	871			88	864	800	
cent of N J. cent Pacific	66 2	667	661 <sub>2</sub>		111914	1391	3,644	
bic & N W	1171	1395 1187 145%	1174				13,635 800 57,810	
do pref	145	145%	1445	145	14444	140	800	
M & St P	89 5	89°	314	887 314	887 31	89	2,100	
donret	934	934	0.2	92	913	92	1,450	
Bur & Q	1221	1225	92 122	122	1213	1324	0.11	
RI & Pac	1174	11774	1173	117%	117 12018		39,630	
AH Canal	.88	1211	108	1201	120 %	108		
). & Rio U	213	213	2114	2134	21 % 76	214	1,500	
do pref	774	213 775 63	77 kg	775	76	80 61 <sub>2</sub>		
Ten V & Ga.	125	125		12%	123g	13	100	
arlem.	196	196	198	196	190	196	20	
T,Va&G pr. lariem. lous & Texas. ii. Cens. R. & W.	45	146	41	44	4.5	137	500 320	
L. Cent	1369	137 171 <sub>9</sub> 983	1360	137			900	
ake Shore	984	983	1714	9814	98	981	17,560	
E. & W ong Island ouis & Nash Ianhattan Ian Com	18	18	172	1000	17	18	200	
ong Island	675	6734	67% 847% 47	672	67.49	68 49%	38,800	
anhattan.	48	48	47	40	465	47	:300	
an Com	545	545	545	0.00	50	55	100	
an. Beach	184	181 <sub>9</sub>	1812	184 36	18 35	18½ 37	100	
em. & Char ich. Cen . & St. L	92	92	61	91	0.1	9114		
. & St. L	92	174	161	164	161	17%	300	
do pref	34	20%		338		34 20%	2,010	
R. & T	90	91	204	90	90	901	8,430	
ach. Cen	10	10	10	710	9			
YS&W YS&W pri	47	47	4.7	474	4%	54	100	
YS&W pri	1143		14.2	14.2	14% 114% 25%	15 1145		
VIEAW	264	26%	25%	26	25%	26		
do pref Y & N E Y O & W	69	69	8 455A				100	
YANE	113	1113	13	13	1214	14 1178	500	
OF A WOLL DI	3994	33974	393		38 224	40	100	
or Pacine	225	227	003	223	2214	223	1,954	
or Pacine	474	47.5	464	464	19.74	4634	16,513	
hio Cen	223	227	224	224	22		Rile	
B & N	95	95	1 10	143	191744	924	300	
hio & Miss  B & N  re Trans  regon 8 L	241	254		1.5	2304	16	34.5	
regon S L	541	545	632	53%	533	535	11,400	
P Car Co	135	115	115	531 <sub>2</sub> 115 151 <sub>2</sub>	1135	215	275	
regon S L hil & Read P Car Co loch & Pitts tL & SF 1stpr t P M & M ex & Pac nion Pac	153	154	15% 84%	15 ½ 84 ½	154		631	
L& SF 1stpr	921	93	934	431914		87 kg 91 %	14 151115	
ex & Pac nion Pac abush	20	205 781 165	19%		19%	1976 7776 1018	9,970	
nion Pac	20 77% 16% 26%			163.4	16	1034	38,634	
do pref	2:10	271, 597,	263	264	26 %			
do pref. Tel & Cabie ank & M. / U Tel dams Exp m Express / & F Ex. nc Mail pg Mt Coal ol Coal	50%	597	597	0117 W	60	60%		
ank & M	1234	12834	754	123%	705	124 75%	21.HR	
dams Exp	128	1295	128	1291	765	1799 to		
m Express	964	963	96	1945	95	108	4.80	
&FEX	107	108	45%			453	7.07	
ne Mail	313	35	31%	34.5	0. 254.56		4,500	
ol Coal	13	13	13	13	12			
taryland Coal. lew Cen Coal.	12	12	12	1034	10	14	200	
			204	104	20		because the	
Sales for the d							300,394	
534 seller	30 day	18.	47 bu	yer 30	days.	\$ 49	a cash	

GOVERNMENTS. .....12334 U S 4s Registered 5,000.....

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS

	BOND	S AND BANK ST	OCKS	l
0	Bank of Republic	Ft Worth & D C'y	1,0001015	ľ
9	Alabama Class A	4,000681 <sub>2</sub>	NY& Texas LS	ı
	Atch Col & Pac 1st		10,000	ı
t	Atch Col & Pac 186 3,00092 2	Plint & P Marq 1st 3,000 1134	10,000,	ı
6		3,00011349 Guif Col & S F 1st 2,00011349 2,000113		ı
h	Albany & Susque	2,000 113	6,000 981 <sub>3</sub> 3,000 982 <sub>8</sub> N J Cent 1st 1890	ı
t	10,000111	Internat'l coup 61	N J Cent 1st 1890	ı
e	1.000 1922	Kan Pac 1st con	5,000116 N J Cen deb 6a	
h	Alt & H div bds	Lake Shore con 2d	N'w'st S F 5's coun	l
y	10,000111 Atlan & Pac ine 1,00051 Alt & H div bda 4,00055 B C R & N lst 1500101% Billy & & So III lst 2,00011	4,000 119% L Erie & W 1st M	CONTRACTOR AND TO	
	1 500 101%	Lac & Dav't div	Northwest deb 5,0009834	
h	2,000 19 Chi & Oo 6s 1911 40,000 101% 5,000 101% Ches & Ohio 18t	10.00093	Northwest deb 5,000 9834 10,000 9375 8,000 9376 Nash C & St L 1st 2,000 117 N Y Cent ext 5a 1,000 1044 N Orleans Pac 1st 4,000 83	
e	40.000 101%	La C div	Nash C & St L 1st	
t	5,000 10178	5,000 116 2 Southw'n div	N V Cent ext 5a	ı
8		10,000 1087	1.000 1041	ı
3	2,000	10,000 1007 10,000 107 Mo K'n & T Gen 6s	A OCO 83	
1	1,000 10612	5,000 81 Mo K & Texcons7s	Ohto Control inc	ı
a h	1,000 106 2 6,000 106 % Cedar F & M 1st	Mo K & Terconsis	12,000 10 Ohio Cent 1st	ı
4		Mobile & Ohio lat	Oregon Short L 6's	ı
0	Canada South'n 1st 5,000 90	Mobile & Ohio 1st 2,000 104 2 10,000 104 2	10,000 94 Oregon R & N Co	ı
d		2,000 104 ½ 10,000 104 ½ Mutual U Tel 6s 6,000 78 ½ 11,000 78 ½ 4,000 78 %	Oregon R & N Co	ı
ă	1,000 111% 1,000 111% Cat P M & O con	11,0007852		ı
8	CHIPM & O con	Mil & St Paul lat	Oregon & Translat	l
n	5.000 109 5 10,000 109 5 Chic & Northwes'n	Ch & Pan W div	5,000	ı
t		1,000 9334 Mor & Fa 2nd 2,000 1163 Mich Cen &s 1002 10,00 108	24.000	ı
5 t	5,000	2,000116 s		ı
8	coup gold bonds	10.00 108 Mich Con 7's	Rome Wat'n & Oc	l
	2,000125	MICH COUNTY	ex 5's 10,000	ı
	Ch & Nor west con coup gold bonds 2,000	8,000 125 Met Flevated 1st 4,000 1043	10,000	l
-	11,000	Met Flevated 1st 4,000 1044 Mil & st, P 18s 1st 7,000 133 Mil & st Paul 8 W div 6s 10,000 107	5,000	ı
1	C & P con 8 F	7,000 133	5,00058	ı
	12,000 125 C, R I & Pac 6s 1917 coup 7,000 1203	10,000 107	St P Min & Man 1st consolidated 6s	
8	7.0001201g	Mich South & F	5,000 99%	
1	7,000	3,000 104 B	Dakota Exten	
-	Ch & East Ill 1st	1,000 183	Sou Pac of Cal 1st	
5	Ch St L & Pitt lat	1,000 193 NY Lake E & W'n New 2d con	S Pac of Mo Ist	
1	9,000 91% Elizabeth Lex & B		Dakota Exten 2,000 100 Sou Pac of Callat 5,000 10374 8 Pac of Mo Ist 2,000 10378 8t L & Iron Moun.	
91		54,000 92 11,000 921 <sub>8</sub>	Cairo & Ful'n 1st	
1	11,000 103 5,000 1031 <sub>8</sub> 6,000 1031 <sub>4</sub> 5,000 1033 <sub>4</sub>	15,000	Cairo & Ful'n 1st 2,000 106 2 St P M & M 2d 10,000 101 Shenandoah Val 1st	
i	6,000 1034	NYWS& Bufflat	10,000101	
	5,000103%	20.000	1,000 10634	
9	3,000 10318	107,000 5%	St L & S F 2d	
	5,000 103% 5,000 103% 5,000 103% 3,000 103% ET V & G 58 8,000 72% 5,000 72% 3,000 72% Tencessee 6a new	40.000 5812	1,000 100% St L & S F 2d Class A 1,000 S9 Tol & W con conv't	
•	5,0007212	25,000	Tol & W con conv't	
	3,000 72% Tennessee 6s new	10,000 53%	4,000	
2	20,000	60,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53% 107,000 53%	20,000 743	
t	2,000,	20,0005312	20,000 74 % 3,000 74 % 5,000 74 % 1,000 74 % 21,000 74 % 6,000 74 % 1,000 43 Tex Pac Inc L Gts 20,000 43 Tex Pac Inc L Gts 20,000 43 Union Pactific ist	
t	5,000	8,00053%	1,000 74%	
1	Erie 7's consol gold 5,000 128 20,000128	11,00053% 97,000 587	6.000	
1	Eavile & T H 1st	50,000 54 50,000 531 <sub>2</sub> 4,000 532 <sub>4</sub> 10,000 532 <sub>4</sub>	Tex Pac inc L Gts	
		4.0005314	Tex Pac Inc L Gts	ı
-	2,000 96 E T V & G Inc m 5,000 29	10,0005378	26,00043 Union Pacific 1st	
	5,000 29 Erie 4th Mortgage	10,000	mortgage	
-	2 MAN 1750 2	37 37 47 46 64 F T 1 44	1.000 114	

v	esterday.	To-day.	Yester	day. Ty	o-day.
Water Power		214	Flint & PereMar.	25	26
Boston Land.	619	676	Little R. & Ft.S.	17%	20
A. & T. 1st 7s.	120	122	N. Y. & N. E	14.5	107
A. & T. LandO	78 110	116	Old Colony	139	1924
Eastern ER	is. 110 -2	11019	AlloqezMCo,new Calumet & Hecia	231 5	9991
Little R & Ft.8		7612	Cutalpa.	201-2	20
NYANE78 A. & Top. RE.		122	Franklin	10	10
Boston & Alba		1614	Pewabic,new	15	13
Boston & Ma		1921	Quincy.	40	41
Chie Bur & Q	or 1997		Flint & P. Mar, pfd	9952	994
Eastern RE.		37	Osceola	13	14

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Rid. As	MI.	Bid.	Asked
City 6a, New 131 13	4 North'n Cent. RR.	58	59
United RR., N. J. 1943 11	Lehigh Nav	4.5	45%
Reading 2674271		918	91,
	Pha. pref	1919	21
Catawissa, pref 56	Hestonville R'y	14	21 16 17
North Pac., com., 221s	Phila and Erie	17	171

THURSDAY, Jan. 31-1 P. M. The report of the Bureau of Statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for December, 1883, makes a comparison with the movements of the same month of preceding years that is more unfavorable than was expected. The exports of merchandise for the month were \$17,400,000 less than in the same month of 1882, and were \$1,500,000 less than in the month of 1881. The resulting balances, however, are modified by declines in the imports of \$5,600,000 from the month of 1882 and of \$3,400,000 from the month of 1881. Hence the excess of exports for December, 1883, is \$11,900,000 smaller than for December, 1882, and only \$1,800,000 greater than for December, 1881. The specie movements for December of the three years were so insignificant as to affect the net results to only trifling amounts.

The following were the movements in the months of December for three years and the net resulting

Month of December, 1881, 1832, 1883, Exports, \$77,061,642 \$92,546,026 \$75,534,862 Imports 57,387,502 \$53,500,349 \$33,841,720 Excess of exports... \$19,724,040 \$33,469,677 \$21,593,142 SPECIE AND DULLION. \$1,363,385 \$2,037,645 3,469,667 \$,315,613 Excess of imports. \$2,116,282 \$1,280,368 MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE. Net excess of exports. \$17,607,758 \$32,185,300 \$23,362,564

For the whole year 1883 the exports of merchandise amounted to \$795,091,806 against \$767,981,-946 for 1882 and against \$833,549,127 in 1881. The total imports of merchandise in 1883 were \$687,020,122 against \$752,843,507 in 1882 and against \$670,209,448 in 1881. Hence the resulting balance on the merchandise movements of the three years were as follows: 1881, excess of exports \$163,339,679; 1882, excess of exports \$15,138,439; 1883, excess of exports \$106,071,684. The specie movements of the respective years, however, so modified the balances that the net excesses of ex- pay the interest and dividends on a number of se- 14,000 bu

ports are as follows: 1881, \$114,012,231; 1882, \$48,675,660; 1883, \$103,703,836. More interest attaches to the movements of the last six months as affecting our foreign exchanges, because our ex-ports at time of shipment immediately furnish the exchange market with bills, while the demand for bills to over our imports does not come till three or four months after the landing of the merchandise

The following shows the total movements of merandise and specie for the periods of six months, ded December 31, for three years:

MERCHANDISE Inly 1 to Dec. 31. 1881. 1982. 1883. tports. \$409,161,491 \$425,631,180 \$396,883,584 aports. 342,851,778 371,655,711 334,884,919 cess of exports.. \$65,339.713 \$54,575,469 \$61,988,665 SPECIE AND BULLION. \$8,231,255 \$14,851,910 34,748,849 14,776,572 MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.

eas of exports . \$38,822,919 \$54,650,807 \$54,835,214 The stock speculation to-day developed a feverh and unsettled tone, that after many small flucations and generally rather dull movements relted in final figures being somewhat lower than sterday's last prices. Opening prices, however. ere firm, and early transactions in many in-ances caused prices nearly up to yesterday's best gures; but it was only in two or three cases figures; but it was only in two or three cases that the maximum was reached, and in those it was exceeded. Louisville and Nashville and Western Union stocks were the special features of the day. Louisville and Nashville commanded 3s per cent for the use of certificates in the early loan market, although it later loaned at 1s per cent and flat; its price rose from 47 load of 1s per cent and flat; its price rose from 47 load of 1s per cent and flat; its price rose from 47 load of 1s per cent and flat; its price rose from 47 load of 1s price from 75 load of 1s price from 75 load of 1s price from 77 load of 1s price from 77 load of 1s price from 1s load of at the maximum was reached, and in those

Bid, Asked	Bid. Asked
.S. 4 198 1891, reg. 114 4 114 5	U.S. cur. 6's. 1896131
7.8.44s1891, con.1144, 1144 7.8.4s1997, reg., 1234, 124	i U.S. cur. 0'a, 1898. 135
S. 4a 1907, con123 124	U. S.cur. 6's .1899 . 137 Dist. Col. 3-65s 114

U.S. 3per cents... 123-2 124
U.S. cor. 6'a, 1895... 129

The business in State bonds was confined to sales of Tennessee 6's at 38, and Alabama Class A at 82. Of city bank stocks there were only transactions in Republic at 122:

The business in railroad bonds included an unusual number of issues, but, aside from the dealings in a few of the speculative class, was of a retail character. Prices were somewhat irregular, but upon the whole were firm. West Shore 5s were less conspicuous than they have been: the sales only amounted to about \$600,000, and after sales at 54 and 53's the final price, 53's, shows a decline of 4 per cent. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first 6s were up 5s at 101-2. Eric second consols, after 924, at 924 were still up 4 per cent, and the first gold consols were 4 higher at 128. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s were firm at 67. East Tennessee, Virguita and Georgia consol 5s were up 3s at 72's, and the incomes at 29 were up 2 per cent. Elizabeth, Lexington and Big Sandy 6s were more than usually active at 103 a 103 2 2 103's. Mutual Union Telegraph sinking fund 6s advanced 5 to 78's. St. Paul firsts, Southwestern Division, sold 106's 107. Northwestern debenture 5s were easier at 93's, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were steady at 93's. Omaha consols were 4 up at 109's. Wabash general 6s rose to 65. Kansas Pacific consols were 1 pingher at 94. Texas and Pacific incomes declined 2 to 74's. Northern Pacific firsts sold at 98's 298's, against 98 yesterday, and Oregon and Transcontinental firsts were 11g higher at 71's, but Oregon Railway and Navigations were 58,442,271; coin balance, \$13.9.40 coin. The day's operations covered: Receipts, \$1,082,577; payments, \$942,844; currency balance, \$9,442,271; coin balance, \$117.595,102.

The following is the monthly statement of receipts and disbursements by the Assistant Treasurer

5.595,102.

e following is the monthly statement of receipts disbursements by the Assistant Treasurer e United States at New-York for the month of \$5.25, Wheat dull; No. 1 Hard Duluth at \$1.11; sales, 5,000 bnan; Barrey, 500 bna of the United
January;
December 31, 1833, by balance...
Hocepus during the month—
On account of customs. \$11,996,509
On account of gold certificates, act
12,000,000
11,571 account of interna-account of estimates of deposi-act June 8, 1872 office Dept. 821,56 account of Post Office Dept. 821,56 account of transfers. 10,037,3 account of transfers. 242,8 

\$181,226,147 
 Payments—
 \$21,776,741

 freasury drafts
 \$904,728

 nost Onice drafts
 23,858,488

 say office
 571,617

 nerost accounts
 6,811,732 

 Balance
 6
 Baiance a credit Treasurer U.S. \$90,142,972 dance to credit dabursing acts. 20,449,144 dance to credit Assay Office. 7,583,714 dance to credit fater at aceta, etc. 18,043

Receipts for customs in the month of January, 1585 teceipts for customs in the month of January, 11,996,509 Receipts for customs in the month of January, \$922,994

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending January posits of gold: 45,000 650,000 146,000 20,000 127,000 Deposits of silver: \$18,000 604,000

2,276,157 The money market affords no feature for comment; it continues easy at 1½22 per cent for call loans, and 90-day loans at 3½ percent on Stock Exchange ollaterals are reported.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as ollows: Exchanges, \$124,108,638; balances,

follows: Exchanges, \$124,108,638; balances, \$4,004,642.
The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$457,000 Mational bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$430,878, and the internal revenue receipts \$326,850.
The foreign exchanges are dull but firm at unchanged quotations for business as follows: Bankers bills, \$4 853, and \$4 832 for long and short sterling respectively: 5.184s and 5.155s for francs; 951s and 955s for reichmarks; 40 and 404 for guilders.

The governors of the Bank of England at their The governors of the Bank of England at their the bank's minimum rate of discount, and it remains at 3 per cent. During the week the bank lost £56,000 bullion, and the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities was reduced from 41% to 419-16 per cent, against 47 13-16 per cent at this date last year. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1.862,000 francs gold, and a decrease of 1.956,000 bullion on balance. At the London Stock Exchange British consols were steady at 1015-16 and 101% respectively for money and account. United States steady at \$1.45. Brin quiet steady at \$1.45. and \$1.45 mains at 3 per cent. During the week the bank lest £56,000 bullion, and the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities was reduced from 4134 to serve to its liabilities was reduced from 4134 to day, 620 bush. Sammens—Wheat, 4,000 bush. 3,700 bush. Cats, 6,100 bush. St. LCus, 4,100 bush. St. St. LCus, 4,100 bush. St. LCus, 4,10

cutifies, and Messre. Post, Martin & Co. lalso advertise the list of securities upon which they will pay the February interest.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LOSDON, Jan. 31—12:30 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Westers

First Mortgage Trustees' Certificates. 46%; Eric. 26%; do.
Second Consols, 93%; New-York Central, 117; Illinois Central, 140; Pennsylvania, 60%; Reading, 27%; Mexican Ordinary,

109%; Canadian Pacific, 57; 84. Paul Common, 91%.

3 p. m.—The builliou in the Bank of England has decreased

256,000 during the past week.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability,
which hast week was-41% per cent, is now 41% 1% per cent.

430 p. m.—Bar silver is quoted at 51d per ounce. Atlantio
and Great Western First Mortgage Trustees' Certificates,

45; Eric. 27; New-York Central, 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

16; Eric. 27; New-York Central, 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

16; Eric. 27; New-York Central, 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

16; Eric. 27; New-York Central, 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

16; Eric. 27; New-York Central, 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

16; Eric. 27; New-Hork 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

16; Eric. 27; New-Hork 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

17; Eric. 27; New-Hork 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

18; Eric. 27; New-Hork 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

19; Eric. 27; New-Hork 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

19; Eric. 27; New-Hork 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

10; Eric. 27; New-Hork 117%; Illinois Central, 130%;

10; Eric. 27; New-Hork 117%;

10; Eric. 27; New-Hork 1 EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

## A STATEMENT BY THE CONTROLLER,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The following is a Washington, Jan. 31.—The following is a statement of the Controller of Currency, showing the amounts of National bank notes and of legal tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, January 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, fogether with the amounts outstanding at date, and the increase or decrease: National bank notes: Amount outstanding June 20, 1874, \$349,894,182; January 14, 1875, \$351,861,450; May 31, 1878, \$322,555,965; at date, circulation of National gold banks not included, \$718,734; total \$349,381,159; decrease during the last month, \$971,775; decrease since February 11, 1983, \$12,677,992. Legal tender notes: Amount outstanding June 20, 1874, \$352,000,000; January 14, 1875, \$382,000,000; amount retired under act of January 14,1875, to May 31, 1878, \$446,681,016; amount on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks and banks retiring circulation under act of June 20, 1874, \$41,447,388; increase in deposit during the last month, \$2,146,544; increase in deposit during the last month, \$2,146,544; increase in deposit during the last month, \$2,146,544; increase in deposit since February 1, 1883, \$1,218,565.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE.

Name,	Open	High est.	LOW-	Final	SHARRS SOLD.
Barcelona	.14	.14	.14	.14	100
Bulwer		1.40	1.80		900
Chrysolite		1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Con Virginia		120	.25	.25	4.000
Decatur	.04	.04	.04	.01	800
Green Mountain	2.05	*2.05	2.05	2.05	700
Harlem M. and Mining Co	.10	11	.10	.10	400
Hern Silver		7.50		7.50	1.137
Iron Silver		210	2.10	2.10	1,13
Little Chief	.48	1225	12,25	12.25	200
Northern Beile	.06	.06			100
Oriental-Miller					1.500
Rappahanuook		3.4	.10	112	4.00
Rising Sun		.02	.02	.02	100
Robinson Con		90	31		100
Sierra Grande		78	79	79	100
Sonora Con		112	.10	.10	1.500
Standard Con			6.75		138
Satro Tunnel			.16		200
Total sales for the day					31,06

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

	DAN	PRANCISCO, Jun. o	** * 2	
Yesterday, T	o-day.	Yesterda	y. To	day.
Atta. 175 Seicher 95 Seicher 95 Seite Isle. 275 Seat & Belcher 275 Seat & Belcher 275 Sodie Cou. 805 Jailfornia 260 Jailfornia 260 Jon Pacific 50 Jon. Virannia 25 Jrown Point 100 Seureka Con. 290 Jonid & Curry 200 Jonid & Curry 200 Jonid & Curry 15	187 ½ 100 15 275 802 ½ 55 20 100 200	Hale & Norctoss Mexican Memory Mount Diable Navajo Northern Belle Ophir Potosi Sarage Union Con. Utab Yellow Jacket	250 275 225 30 225 60 70 275 237 <sup>2</sup> 9	162 5 250 275 287 2 05 75 275 275 287 5 287 5
STAND FILESCO.				-

STATE OF TRADE. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTMORE, Jan. 31.—Cotton finner: Midding, 105-c.; Flour steady; Howard Street and Western Super, \$2.75-c. \$2.35-c. \$2.25-c. \$2. 9,000 bush. Saies—Wheat, 465,000 bush.; Corn. 331,000 bush.
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn
lower, Steamer Yellow. 65,266c; Steamer Mixed, 64c.; No
Grado, 62. Oats firm; No. 1 White, 46,240 bc.; No. 2 White,
44,264 bc.; No. 3 White, 42,243c. Shorts and Middlings
unchanged. Provisions firm: Prime Pork. \$14,50; Mess, 812;
Extra Mess, \$12,50 x813; Plate, \$13,50 x814; Family and
Extra Plate, \$16. Last—Sales at \$5,50. Hams—Sales, 125;
26,13 bc. Butterquiet; Fresh made, 38c. Cheese firms, Good,
to Cholce, 13 2/214c. Eggs steady, fresh Eastern, 38,236c,
Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bush. and 50,00 sacks; Corn. 24,000
bush.; Wheat, 500 bush.; Oats, 15,000 bush.; Shorts,
c,000 bush; Barley, 500 bush.
Buffallo, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Flour firm; Western Minne.